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10/713,104	11/17/2003	Yoshiaki Hamano	117786	9762
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			EXAMINER ALEJANDRO, RAYMOND	
			ART UNIT 1795	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/713,104

Applicant(s)

HAMANO ET AL.

Examiner

Raymond Alejandro

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 November 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 10 and 14-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 10 and 14-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 11/16/07 has been entered.

This action replies to the amendment filed in connection with the aforementioned RCE. Only the 102/103 rejection over the AAPA (individually) has been overcome. Refer to the abovementioned amendment for substance of applicant's rebuttal arguments and remarks. Therefore, all pending claims remain rejected over the rejections under Section 103 as previously stated and for the reasons of record:

Claim Disposition

1. Claims 5-9, 11-13 and 17-18 have been cancelled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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3. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 1-4, 10 and 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the European publication EP 0849817 (heretofore 'the EP'817') as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Applicant's Admission of Prior Art (herein called the AAPA) (*See applicant's specification at pages 1-3*).

The above claims are directed to positive electrode material powder for a lithium secondary battery wherein the disclosed inventive concept includes the inclusion of an amorphous phase of oxide.

On the matter of claim 1:

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The EP'817 makes known a positive active material for lithium battery including a Li-containing amorphous nickel oxide represented by a chemical composition formula of Li_xNiO_2 and which may further contain cobalt from 2-60 mol% (ABSTRACT/Page 2, Line 44-50) so as to have a chemical composition formula $\text{Li}_x\text{Ni}_{1-y}\text{M}_y\text{O}_2$ (Page 2, lines 45-50), or $\text{Li}_x\text{Ni}_{1-y}\text{Co}_y\text{M}_z\text{O}_2$ wherein M is at least one selected from the group consisting of Co, Al or P (Page 3, lines 5-10 and lines 50-58). **EXAMPLES 1-2** illustrate the powdery form of the resulting material.

(Emphasis added→) The EP'817 shows the use of $\text{Li}_x\text{Ni}_{1-y}\text{Co}_y\text{O}_2$ comprising phosphorus, silicon incorporated therein (Page 3, lines 55-55/Page 4, lines 1-6) and Al if necessary (Page 3, lines 56-58/Page 4, lines 1-6).

On the matter of claims 2-4:

Since the EP'817 discloses the formation of a Li-containing amorphous nickel oxide, it is noted that the specific particle dispersion and/or phase formation the surface of the particle is inherent to the amorphous phase formed in the positive active material thereof.

On the matter of claims 10 and 14-16:

The EP'817 discloses lithium battery including the disclosed positive active material (ABSTRACT).

The EP'817 describes a positive electrode material powder as disclosed above. However, the EP'817 does not explicitly disclose the Ba component.

The AAPA presents different publications teaching positive electrode materials for lithium secondary batteries wherein the positive electrode material has a Li-Ni-Co-O or Li-Ni-Co-Ba-O system composition including specific compounds represented by chemical formulae $\text{Li}_{1-x-a}\text{A}_x\text{Ni}_{1-y-b}\text{B}_y\text{O}$ wherein A is one alkaline earth metal element such as Ba and x ranges from

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0-0.10 and B is at least one transition metal element other than Ni; and/or $\text{Li}_{1-x-a}\text{A}_x\text{Ni}_{1-y-b}\text{B}_y\text{O}$ forming secondary particles wherein A may be Ba, and x ranges from 0.0 - 0.10 and B is at least one transition metal element (See applicant's specification at pages 1-3).

(*Emphasis added*→) JP reference 2001-173285 is part of the AAPA (See Applicant's specification at page 3, 1st full paragraph). Shown in **TABLE 2** therein is Comparative Example 1 which is Li-Ni-Co-Ba composition comprising a Ba mol ratio of 0.001 (See also the 11/16/07 amendment at page 5, 1st-2nd paragraphs).

Examiner's note: *applicant further discloses that Ba, among other elements, allows easy formation of the amorphous phase of the oxide (See applicant's specification at page 4, last full paragraph); particularly, such arrangement allows the production of a positive electrode material for a Li-secondary battery having an amorphous phase of an oxide dispersed within a particle and also at a surface of each particle (See applicant's specification at page 6, last full paragraph, item-3); yet more particularly, applicant also discloses that a component for forming an amorphous phase of an oxide composed of one or plural elements selected from the group consisting of Ba, inter alia, is mixed at an extremely small amount of below 0.01 mol into Li-Ni-Co-O system raw material (See applicant's specification at page 10, 1st full paragraph). That being said, since the positive electrode composition of the AAPA includes Ba in the same number of moles or molar range which allows easy formation of an amorphous phase of the oxide, it is contended that the presence of an amorphous phase of the oxide, as well as the specific particle dispersion and/or phase formation the surface of the particle are inherent to the specific composition of the positive active material of the AAPA. In short, element added to the positive electrode composition (i.e. Ba) and number of moles thereof in the AAPA's electrode fully*

circumscribes applicant's specific composition (in terms of material and molar amounts), therefore, the resulting electrode material of the AAPA also allows easy formation of amorphous phase thereof, thereby, it also exhibits the same degree of non-crystalline characteristic (amorphousness) as applicant's claimed positive electrode material.

By compounding the teachings of the prior art, it would have been obvious to a person possessing a level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art at the time the invention was made to add the Ba component of the AAPA to the amorphous positive electrode material of EP'817 as it is known in the art that that Ba, among other elements, allows easy formation of the amorphous phase of the oxide (See applicant's specification at page 4, last full paragraph); particularly, such arrangement allows the production of a positive electrode material for a Li-secondary battery having an amorphous phase of an oxide dispersed within a particle and also at a surface of each particle (See applicant's specification at page 6, last full paragraph, item-3). Thus, the addition of Ba to the amorphous material of the EP'817 enhances the amorphousness of that material.

If a technique has been used to improve one material or product (*adding a specific element such as Ba in the same claimed amount to electrode active materials*), and a person of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that it would improve similar materials or products in the same way (*another electrode active material*) using the known technique is obvious unless its actual application is beyond his or her skill. *See KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1739 (U.S. 2007) & *KSR International Co. v. Teflex Inc.*, 550 US, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007). Stated differently, element Ba is familiar element, or features in this art, both individually and in combination, and the combination of these familiar element, or features with the electrode material of EP'817 according to known methods or techniques is likely to be obvious when it

does no more than yield predictable results as here (*i.e.*, *an effective electrode material with a high capacity*). *See KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1739 (U.S. 2007). If a person of ordinary skill can implement a predictable variation or obtain a predictable result or characteristic, 35 USC 103 likely bars its patentability. *See KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1739 (U.S. 2007) & *KSR International Co. v. Teflex Inc.*, 550 US, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007).

6. Claims 1-4, 10 and 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Japanese publication JP 06-275277 (heretofore 'the JP'277') as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Applicant's Admission of Prior Art (herein called the AAPA) (*See applicant's specification at pages 1-3*).

As to claim 1:

The JP'277 discloses a lithium secondary battery including a positive electrode body with a positive electrode active material containing Li, Co and phosphorous (ABSTRACT). A cobalt oxide including phosphate material (CLAIMS 1-2) forming an amorphous positive electrode material is further disclosed (P0009). Particle sizes (this, powder material) is the positive electrode material is disclosed (P0072, 0086). **Table 4** shows a positive electrode composition comprising at least Li, Co, Ni, P in oxide forms (See **TABLE 4**).

(Emphasis added→) A lithium cobalt oxide containing phosphorous is disclosed (CLAIM 1 of JP'277/P0004). A composition comprising $A_xB_yC_zD_wO_2$ wherein A is an alkali metal, B is a transition metal, C is at least Al, among others, and D is an alkali metal other than A (*i.e.* Na, K) is also disclosed (P0005). **TABLES 2 and 4** shows a lithium cobalt oxide also including Ni therein (See TABLE 2, 4 and P0075).

As to claims 2-4:

Since the JP'277 discloses the formation of a Li-containing amorphous materials in the form of oxides, it is noted that the specific particle dispersion and/or phase formation the surface of the particle is inherent to the amorphous phase formed in the positive active material thereof.

As to claims 10 and 14-16:

The JP'277 discloses lithium battery including the disclosed positive active material (ABSTRACT).

The JP'277 describes a positive electrode material powder as disclosed above. However, the JP'277 does not explicitly disclose the Ba component.

The AAPA presents different publications teaching positive electrode materials for lithium secondary batteries wherein the positive electrode material has a Li-Ni-Co-O or Li-Ni-Co-Ba-O system composition including specific compounds represented by chemical formulae $\text{Li}_{1-x-a}\text{A}_x\text{Ni}_{1-y-b}\text{B}_y\text{O}$ wherein A is one alkaline earth metal element such as Ba and x ranges from 0-0.10 and B is at least one transition metal element other than Ni; and/or $\text{Li}_{1-x-a}\text{A}_x\text{Ni}_{1-y-b}\text{B}_y\text{O}$ forming secondary particles wherein A may be Ba, and x ranges from 0.0 - 0.10 and B is at least one transition metal element (See applicant's specification at pages 1-3).

(*Emphasis added*→) JP reference 2001-173285 is part of the AAPA (See Applicant's specification at page 3, 1st full paragraph). Shown in **TABLE 2** therein is Comparative Example 1 which is Li-Ni-Co-Ba composition comprising a Ba mol ratio of 0.001 (See also the 11/16/07 amendment at page 5, 1st-2nd paragraphs).

Examiner's note: applicant further discloses that Ba, among other elements, allows easy formation of the amorphous phase of the oxide (See applicant's specification at page 4, last full

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paragraph); particularly, such arrangement allows the production of a positive electrode material for a Li-secondary battery having an amorphous phase of an oxide dispersed within a particle and also at a surface of each particle (See applicant's specification at page 6, last full paragraph, item-3); yet more particularly, applicant also discloses that a component for forming an amorphous phase of an oxide composed of one or plural elements selected from the group consisting of Ba, inter alia, is mixed at an extremely small amount of below 0.01 mol into Li-Ni-Co-O system raw material (See applicant's specification at page 10, 1st full paragraph). That being said, since the positive electrode composition of the AAPA includes Ba in the same number of moles or molar range which allows easy formation of an amorphous phase of the oxide, it is contended that the presence of an amorphous phase of the oxide, as well as the specific particle dispersion and/or phase formation the surface of the particle are inherent to the specific composition of the positive active material of the AAPA. In short, element added to the positive electrode composition (i.e. Ba) and number of moles thereof in the AAPA's electrode fully circumscribes applicant's specific composition (in terms of material and molar amounts), therefore, the resulting electrode material of the AAPA also allows easy formation of amorphous phase thereof, thereby, it also exhibits the same degree of non-crystalline characteristic (amorphousness) as applicant's claimed positive electrode material.

By compounding the teachings of the prior art, it would have been obvious to a person possessing a level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art at the time the invention was made to add the Ba component of the AAPA to the amorphous positive electrode material of JP'277 as it is known in the art that that Ba, among other elements, allows easy formation of the amorphous phase of the oxide (See applicant's specification at page 4, last full paragraph); particularly, such

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arrangement allows the production of a positive electrode material for a Li-secondary battery having an amorphous phase of an oxide dispersed within a particle and also at a surface of each particle (See applicant's specification at page 6, last full paragraph, item-3). Thus, the addition of Ba to the amorphous material of the JP'277 enhances the amorphousness of that material.

If a technique has been used to improve one material or product (*adding a specific element such as Ba in the same claimed amount to electrode active materials*), and a person of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that it would improve similar materials or products in the same way (*another electrode active material*) using the known technique is obvious unless its actual application is beyond his or her skill. *See KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1739 (U.S. 2007) & *KSR International Co. v. Teflex Inc.*, 550 US, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007).

Stated differently, element Ba is familiar element, or features in this art, both individually and in combination, and the combination of these familiar element, or features with the electrode material of the JP'277 according to known methods or techniques is likely to be obvious when it does no more than yield predictable results as here (*i.e., an effective electrode material with a high capacity*). *See KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1739 (U.S. 2007). If a person of ordinary skill can implement a predictable variation or obtain a predictable result or characteristic, 35 USC 103 likely bars its patentability. *See KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1739 (U.S. 2007) & *KSR International Co. v. Teflex Inc.*, 550 US, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007).

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7. Claims 1-4, 10 and 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayashi et al 2002/0055041 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Applicant's Admission of Prior Art (herein called the AAPA) (*See applicant's specification at pages 1-3*).

Regarding claim 1:

Kobayashi et al disclose lithium secondary battery comprising at least a positive electrode wherein the electrode has an active material which has at least an amorphous phase (ABSTRACT/ P0021-0022,0045, 0051, 0068). Particularly, the positive electrode material is composed of at least one or more elements selected from Co, Ni, among others (P0024, 0046, 0051-0052) and oxides thereof (P0051). Disclosed is that transition metal compounds are desirable metal-containing compounds that serve as an active material (P0065). Lithium is intercalated therein (P0024, 0075-0076, 0081). At least **EXAMPLES 7 and 15** shows lithium cobalt nickel oxides and respective particle sizes (See EXAMPLES 7 and 15).

(*Emphasis added*→) Kobayashi et al disclose an oxide composition of a transitional metal such as Co and/or Ni containing Li (P0051-0052); and further comprising Al, Si, K and/or Na (P0076).

Regarding claims 2-4:

Given that Kobayashi et al reveals Li-Co-Ni-oxide materials exhibiting an amorphous phase, it is noted that the specific particle dispersion and/or phase formation the surface of the particle is inherent to the amorphous phase formed in the positive active material thereof.

Regarding claims 10 and 14-16:

Kobayashi et al disclose lithium battery including the disclosed positive active material (ABSTRACT).

Kobayashi et al describes a positive electrode material powder as disclosed above. However, Kobayashi et al does not explicitly disclose the Ba component.

The AAPA presents different publications teaching positive electrode materials for lithium secondary batteries wherein the positive electrode material has a Li-Ni-Co-O or Li-Ni-Co-Ba-O system composition including specific compounds represented by chemical formulae $\text{Li}_{1-x-a}\text{A}_x\text{Ni}_{1-y-b}\text{B}_y\text{O}$ wherein A is one alkaline earth metal element such as Ba and x ranges from 0-0.10 and B is at least one transition metal element other than Ni; and/or $\text{Li}_{1-x-a}\text{A}_x\text{Ni}_{1-y-b}\text{B}_y\text{O}$ forming secondary particles wherein A may be Ba, and x ranges from 0.0 - 0.10 and B is at least one transition metal element (See applicant's specification at pages 1-3).

(*Emphasis added*→) JP reference 2001-173285 is part of the AAPA (See Applicant's specification at page 3, 1st full paragraph). Shown in **TABLE 2** therein is Comparative Example 1 which is Li-Ni-Co-Ba composition comprising a Ba mol ratio of 0.001 (See also the 11/16/07 amendment at page 5, 1st-2nd paragraphs).

Examiner's note: *applicant further discloses that Ba, among other elements, allows easy formation of the amorphous phase of the oxide (See applicant's specification at page 4, last full paragraph); particularly, such arrangement allows the production of a positive electrode material for a Li-secondary battery having an amorphous phase of an oxide dispersed within a particle and also at a surface of each particle (See applicant's specification at page 6, last full paragraph, item-3); yet more particularly, applicant also discloses that a component for forming an amorphous phase of an oxide composed of one or plural elements selected from the group consisting of Ba, inter alia, is mixed at an extremely small amount of below 0.01 mol into Li-Ni-Co-O system raw material (See applicant's specification at page 10, 1st full paragraph). That*

being said, since the positive electrode composition of the AAPA includes Ba in the same number of moles or molar range which allows easy formation of an amorphous phase of the oxide, it is contended that the presence of an amorphous phase of the oxide, as well as the specific particle dispersion and/or phase formation the surface of the particle are inherent to the specific composition of the positive active material of the AAPA. In short, element added to the positive electrode composition (i.e. Ba) and number of moles thereof in the AAPA's electrode fully circumscribes applicant's specific composition (in terms of material and molar amounts), therefore, the resulting electrode material of the AAPA also allows easy formation of amorphous phase thereof, thereby, it also exhibits the same degree of non-crystalline characteristic (amorphousness) as applicant's claimed positive electrode material.

By compounding the teachings of the prior art, it would have been obvious to a person possessing a level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art at the time the invention was made to add the Ba component of the AAPA to the amorphous positive electrode material of Kobayashi et al as it is known in the art that that Ba, among other elements, allows easy formation of the amorphous phase of the oxide (See applicant's specification at page 4, last full paragraph); particularly, such arrangement allows the production of a positive electrode material for a Li-secondary battery having an amorphous phase of an oxide dispersed within a particle and also at a surface of each particle (See applicant's specification at page 6, last full paragraph, item-3). Thus, the addition of Ba to the amorphous material of Kobayashi et al enhances the amorphousness of that material.

If a technique has been used to improve one material or product (*adding a specific element such as Ba in the same claimed amount to electrode active materials*), and a person of

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ordinary skill in the art would recognize that it would improve similar materials or products in the same way (*another electrode active material*) using the known technique is obvious unless its actual application is beyond his or her skill. *See KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1739 (U.S. 2007) & *KSR International Co. v. Teflex Inc.*, 550 US, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007). Stated differently, element Ba is familiar element, or features in this art, both individually and in combination, and the combination of these familiar element, or features with the electrode material of Kobayashi et al according to known methods or techniques is likely to be obvious when it does no more than yield predictable results as here (*i.e., an effective electrode material with a high capacity*). *See KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1739 (U.S. 2007). If a person of ordinary skill can implement a predictable variation or obtain a predictable result or characteristic, 35 USC 103 likely bars its patentability. *See KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1739 (U.S. 2007) & *KSR International Co. v. Teflex Inc.*, 550 US, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007).

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments, see the 11/16/07 amendment, with respect to the 102/103 rejection over the AAPA (alone) have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection has been withdrawn in view of applicant's claim amendment.

Therefore, there is no need to discuss applicant's arguments concerning the 102/103 rejection over the AAPA (alone).

9. Applicant's arguments filed 11/16/07, with respect to the rejections under Section 103, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

10. With respect to the rejections under Section 103, applicant has argued that neither the EP'817, the JP'277 nor Kobayashi et al disclose the specific claimed amount of Ba in the positive active material powder. In reply, it is asserted that the above-mentioned references are combined with the AAPA as a secondary reference to account for that deficiency.

In this regard, the AAPA presents different publications teaching positive electrode materials for lithium secondary batteries wherein the positive electrode material has a Li-Ni-Co-O or Li-Ni-Co-Ba-O system composition including specific compounds represented by chemical formulae $\text{Li}_{1-x-a}\text{A}_x\text{Ni}_{1-y-b}\text{B}_y\text{O}$ wherein A is one alkaline earth metal element such as Ba and x ranges from 0-0.10 and B is at least one transition metal element other than Ni; and/or $\text{Li}_{1-x-a}\text{A}_x\text{Ni}_{1-y-b}\text{B}_y\text{O}$ forming secondary particles wherein A may be Ba, and x ranges from 0.0 - 0.10 and B is at least one transition metal element (*See applicant's specification at pages 1-3*).

(**Emphasis added**→) JP reference 2001-173285 is part of the AAPA (See Applicant's specification at page 3, 1st full paragraph). Shown in **TABLE 2** therein is Comparative Example 1 which is Li-Ni-Co-Ba composition comprising a Ba mol ratio of 0.001 (See also the 11/16/07 amendment at page 5, 1st-2nd paragraphs). Thus, applicant admits the JP'285 teaches the use of Ba in the same claimed amount or mole ratio.

As a result, the AAPA shows to use Ba in the claimed amount to obtain a high capacity electrode active material for a secondary battery.

Therefore, the combined prior art does show, teach or suggest the claimed composition including the specific Ba amount and elements as instantly claimed by the applicant.

11. (**Emphasis added**→) In a relevant statement, the Examiner now adds the following precedent determination to further support the here presented prima-facie cases of obviousness:

If a technique has been used to improve one material or product (*adding a specific element such as Ba in the same claimed amount to electrode active materials*), and a person of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that it would improve similar materials or products in the same way (*another electrode active material*) using the known technique is obvious unless its actual application is beyond his or her skill. *See KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1739 (U.S. 2007) & *KSR International Co. v. Teflex Inc.*, 550 US, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007).

Stated differently, element Ba is familiar element, or features in this art, both individually and in combination, and the combination of these familiar element, or features with the electrode material of either EP'817, the JP'277 or Kobayashi et al according to known methods or techniques is likely to be obvious when it does no more than yield predictable results as here (*i.e., an effective electrode material with a high capacity*). *See KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1739 (U.S. 2007).

If a person of ordinary skill can implement a predictable variation or obtain a predictable result or characteristic, 35 USC 103 likely bars its patentability. *See KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1739 (U.S. 2007) & *KSR International Co. v. Teflex Inc.*, 550 US, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007).

12. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. *See In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). *In responding to the rejections under Section 103 above, applicant is constantly relying upon the assertion that each reference*

alone, singly or individually does not teach the claimed subject matter as a whole. Such a response is inappropriate under the 103 analysis set forth by the Examiner.

13. In the event that applicant alleges the presence of unexpected results based on the results tabulated in applicant's TABLE 2 and Examples 1-4, 7-8, 10, 18 and 19; and TABLE 3, Examples 11-12, 14 and 16, it should be noted that none of applicant's examples apply to the subject composition and are commensurate in scope with the present electrode active powder because neither example does include element O in its total composition. Hence, they DO NOT represent an amorphous phase of an oxide as recited in the invention at issue. Therefore, the results or characteristics associated with all of these examples are irrelevant and do not matter to the presently claimed composition.

The following Examiner's response to applicant's arguments is maintained herein, for the reasons of record, to support the amorphousness phase of the AAPA electrode material because this point was originally challenged by the Applicant:

14. With respect to the teachings of the AAPA, the examiner has carefully evaluated and analyzed the entire body of arguments advanced by the applicant but they are still deemed to be insufficient to overcome that rejection. In essence, applicant has articulated that "*the AAPA does not teach or suggest that each particle which constitutes the powder has an amorphous phase of an oxide*", and "*the conclusion in the Office Action that it is contended that the presence of an amorphous phase of the oxide, as well as the specific particle dispersion and/or phase formation the surface of the particulate are inherent to the specific composition of the positive active material of the AAPA is incorrect as a matter of law*" and "*the specification specifically demonstrates that these properties in fact are not inherent in all particles*". Much more

importantly is applicant's own statement that "*the AAPA is completely silent with respect to whether the particles have an amorphous phase of an oxide or not*" (See 04/12/07 amendment on page 8, 3rd full paragraph). From this statement, it is immediately clear that applicant himself is not completely sure that the AAPA does or does not disclose the claimed characteristics. This is exactly what supports the ground of rejection based upon anticipation/obviousness. Where applicant claims a composition in terms of a function, property or characteristic and the composition of the prior art is the same as that of the claim but the function or characteristic is not explicitly disclosed by the reference, the examiner may make a rejection under both 35 U.S.C. 102/103. The burden of proof is on applicant *In re Fitzgerald*, 619 F.2d 67, 70, 205 USPQ 594, 596 (CCPA 1980) (quoting *In re Best*, 562 F.2d 1252, 1255, 195 USPQ 430, 433-34 (CCPA 1977)). *See MPEP 2112*.

ONCE A REFERENCE TEACHING PRODUCT APPEARING TO BE SUBSTANTIALLY IDENTICAL IS MADE THE BASIS OF A REJECTION, AND THE EXAMINER PRESENTS EVIDENCE OR REASONING TENDING TO SHOW INHERENCY, THE BURDEN SHIFTS TO THE APPLICANT TO SHOW AN UNOBVIOUS DIFFERENCE.

"[T]he PTO can require an applicant to prove that the prior art products do not necessarily or inherently possess the characteristics of his [or her] claimed product. Whether the rejection is based on inherency' under 35 U.S.C. 102, on prima facie obviousness' under 35 U.S.C. 103, jointly or alternatively, the burden of proof is the same...[footnote omitted]." The burden of proof is similar to that required with respect to product-by-process claims. *In re*

Fitzgerald, 619 F.2d 67, 70, 205 USPQ 594, 596 (CCPA 1980) (quoting *In re Best*, 562 F.2d 1252, 1255, 195 USPQ 430, 433-34 (CCPA 1977)). **See MPEP 2112.**

Where the claimed and prior art products are identical or substantially identical in structure or composition, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes, a prima facie case of either anticipation or obviousness has been established. *In re Best*, 562 F.2d 1252, 1255, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977). “When the PTO shows a sound basis for believing that the products of the applicant and the prior art are the same, the applicant has the burden of showing that they are not.” *In re Spada*, 911 F.2d 705, 709, 15 USPQ2d 1655, 1658 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Therefore, the prima facie case can be rebutted by evidence showing that the prior art products do not necessarily possess the characteristics of the claimed product. *In re Best*, 562 F.2d at 1255, 195 USPQ at 433. *See also Titanium Metals Corp. v. Banner*, 778 F.2d 775, 227 USPQ 773 (Fed. Cir. 1985). **See MPEP 2112.**

Accordingly, the examiner also asserts that it is not enough that applicant’s representative personally believes that the prior art does not show or teach such inherently identified characteristic(s). That is to say, the arguments of counsel cannot take the place of evidence in the record. An assertion of what seems to follow from common experience is just attorney argument and not the kind of factual evidence that is required to rebut a prima facie case of inherent anticipation/obviousness (See **MPEP 716.01 and 2145: Consideration of Applicant’s Rebuttal Arguments**).

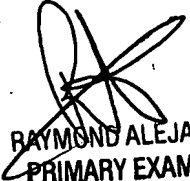
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Raymond Alejandro whose telephone number is (571) 272-1282. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday (8:00 am - 6:30 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick J. Ryan can be reached on (571) 272-1292. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Raymond Alejandro
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1795



RAYMOND ALEJANDRO
PRIMARY EXAMINER